

## BAYONET PRACTICE IS ALL-IMPORTANT FOR NEW WARFARE

Skilled Men Return From Raids But Unskilled Remains In No Man's Land

There was a time, not many months ago, when the whole professional training of a soldier was directed toward making an expert shot of him. Extra compensation was provided for the man who excelled with the rifle and a silver medal for those who were especially good shots, both with the rifle and the pistol. All field training was based on the assumption that victory or defeat would be determined by the long and mid-range rifle fire of the opposing forces. It is not unusual to find the doctrine laid down in textbooks on tactics (published prior to 1914) that "superiority of fire must be established before our forces have reached a position within 600 yards of the enemy."

### No Spirit of Fight

Of course, it was considered essential to have the troops practiced in the use of the bayonet, but such training as was given was more useful as a physical exercise than as preparation for battle. A few prescribed movements, executed in a monotonous cadence without any attempt to instill any of the spirit of "fight" into them, were sufficient to satisfy the average drillmaster who had charge of the bayonet training in the army before the present war showed the all importance of this arm.

But what a difference today! Go out to the nearest army post or training camp and see how the men who expect to be sent to the front are being trained. "Dig-out" is preparing for the event. You will find him spending hour after hour, learning the means by which an opponent may be overcome in the hand-to-hand conflict which results when two forces, with bayonets fixed, meet on the parapet in front of the trench.

### No Such Thing As Fool

Here is none of the formality that characterized the old-style fencing bout. No referee calls a "foul" when the point of the bayonet touches too high or too low on the opposing "dummy". In the grim business for which these men are preparing there is no such thing as a foul. The rule that is laid down for the opponents in such a contest reminds one of the golden rule—with "reverse English". It might be stated: "Do your opponent as he would do you, but do him first."

And every dispatch that comes from the theater of war tells of the necessity for this preparation. In every raid that is made on the Hun's strongholds it is the man skillful with the bayonet who comes back unhurt while his less skillful comrade is left among the ruins of No Man's Land.

For this reason, in all the armies of the Allies the training in bayonet fighting is considered so important that it has a place in the daily drill schedule, not only of new troops before they go into the trenches, but even of veteran organizations that have been sent back behind the lines to recuperate after a long tour of duty at the front.

## SWINTON REPORTS BIG POTATO YIELD

Corporal of Twenty-fifth Tells Other Amateur Gardeners What To Do

The Twenty-fifth gardener, who has broad experience in handling company gardens, submits his successful methods to amateurs.

Corporal Ceolo O. Swinton, Company A, Twenty-fifth Infantry, asserts that he planted eighty pounds of seed potatoes on one-eighth acre, allotted as a company garden, south of the Custer railroad station. This crop yielded sixteen hundred pounds of potatoes. After an interview with a number of other soldier gardeners, this prosperous farmer finds that his success is far greater than that of any other gardener at Schofield. Swinton said that the other farmers could obtain the same results if these methods were carried out:

Plant when the soil is good and moist. Open a furrow about seven inches deep; cover the seed from two to three inches of well-decayed manure; then cover over with about four inches of well-worked soil. Keep free from weeds. When the plant reaches the top of the earth keep the soil thoroughly loosened and, as the plant grows, continue to pull a little earth around it as often as it is needed. Irrigate only when necessary. Too much water will cause speckle rot. If troubled with potato bugs, use a weak solution of Paris green. Ordinarily it takes from seventy-five to eighty days for a crop to yield.

### COMMONS HEARS COSTS

(By The Associated Press)  
LONDON, July 29.—It has cost the government about \$50 for every man it has placed on work of national importance, according to figures given in the House of Commons the other day on the results of the National Service scheme. Of the 907,000 volunteers, an official of the ministry of labor explained that approximately 130,000 were munition workers, or otherwise not available for other employment than that in which they were engaged.

## All Citizens Held To Be In Militia

Universal Liability To Military Service Recognized By Second Congress In 1792

When congress passed the bill making all male citizens between twenty-one and thirty-one years old liable to immediate military service it put into practice a military principle which was conceived by the second congress in 1792.

There has been a belief in the minds of many Americans that universal military service began in Prussia when, by the terms of the treaty of Tilsit, signed in 1807, Napoleon, the conqueror of Prussia, allowed that country to maintain a standing army of 42,000 men. In fact the idea of a constantly changing personnel by which a large reserve of trained soldiers might be created originated with Marshal Stein, chief of staff of the Prussian army at that time. The story goes that, when Napoleon visited the court of Prussia after the treaty of Tilsit, the terms of the treaty as drawn up forbade Prussia maintaining any permanent military establishment. Wishing to create a favorable impression among the Prussians and particularly to please his young queen, Marie, he granted her request for permission to maintain a standing army, but fixed the maximum number at 42,000, believing that so doing he made Prussia helpless from a military standpoint. How badly he miscalculated was proved at Leipzig six years later.

### System Devised By Stein

In order to keep within the terms of that treaty and still train a large number of men for the inevitable fight with the conqueror, Field Marshal Stein devised the system by which all young men are reaching a certain age are drafted for military service. As soon as they became proficient in war they returned to their civil pursuits and another class of untrained men took their places. By this means the Prussian government was able to throw in an army of nearly 300,000 men into the field against Napoleon for the campaign which terminated in the battle of Leipzig and the first abdication of the emperor.

The United States, however, by an act of Congress already had recognized the liability for military service of all male citizens. By this act the militia of the United States was declared to consist of all male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. They were not only liable for military service, but each soldier was required to provide himself with a good musket or fire-lock, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints and a knapsack, shot pouch and powder horn, twenty balls suited to the bore of his rifle and a quarter of a pound of powder. Furthermore all officers were required to provide at their own expense sword and bayonet for the militia.

The word "militia" as used in this act never was intended to create a body of troops only partially drilled and distinguished from a regular army. The word "militia" comes originally from the Latin "miles," meaning "soldier," and hence was used to designate any body of soldiers; it was in this sense that the word was used in the act referred to, and not in the restricted use of the modern term. It was not, of course, foreseen by the founders of this nation that the whole country and all its resources, civil and military, ever would be called into service as in the case today; it was not even expected by the framers of this act that all the men between the ages would be necessary for the army.

But the principle of "equality," for which the thirteen original States had fought for so many long years, was not lost sight of, and liability for military service was made universal, which was both democratic and provident. Then, as now, there were to be exceptions to those who must serve in the ranks, but in principle there was little difference between the Militia Act of 1792 and the Selective Draft Law of 1917.

### But Men Don't Volunteer

There always has been a feeling in the United States that there is a degree of disgrace attached to the term "draft," and the utterances of no less a person than the speaker of the House of Representatives, that he "would as soon have the men of his state called conscripts as conscripts." It shows the feeling in some parts of the country regarding that term. The reason, doubtless, lies in the fact that, when the army was dependent on volunteer for the greater part of its forces, it was felt to be disgraceful to be forced into service; and in a way, it was disgraceful. But those who requested the conscript often forgot to consider the man who, though enjoying the blessings of a free government, did not volunteer for military service in the hour of that government's distress, and escaped the draft or hired a substitute.

It is well, however, that we have a term to describe this just and equitable system of selecting those who are to the ranks of her military forces, but in all capacities where they are striving for the attainment of victory; a term which has not been associated with unwilling service in our history. "Universal service" seems to fulfill all these requirements. It means the right and privilege of paying in part for all the blessings we have enjoyed, and which we hope to hand down to our children's children. For some it means service on the battlefields; for others it means work in the munition plants, on the farms or in the mills.

But the principle is the same for all. The man who is registered, no matter what or where his task, says to all his fellow citizens, "I have offered my services, as you have done; my sphere of activity has been decided for the best interests of the country; and I am doing my bit."

By such a system, the individual is

## SOLID CITIZENS TARGETS FOR GUNS OF SENTRIES

Violations of War-time Rules of the Port Bring Bullets; One Fisherman's Life Is Saved By Gasoline Tank Behind Which He Hid

Despite the fact that the war-time rules for the port of Honolulu are prominently displayed from every part of the waterfront in all languages, the military guards stationed on the wharves at night have for the past week had considerable target practice and at a number of well known solid citizens.

One of the citizens owes his life to the inobservance of his gasoline tank. The 30 caliber bullet which supplemented a warning of the guards went through one wall of the tank and was stopped by the gasoline and the second wall, which was a happy circumstance, inasmuch as he was hiding behind said tank, very much in fear.

### Sportsmen Halted By Bullet

Last Tuesday night the tuna sloop of the Hawaii Tuna Club entered the harbor after the port was closed, and without a permit from the military authorities and the harbor master. The sloop on the end of Pier 12 called to the fishermen to halt, but they halted not, whereupon he sent a bullet after them.

The sloop was manned by five members of the club, whose names were not kept by the guard but they were said to be prominent in game fishing ranks. At any rate, they were willing to agree that the sentry had obtained fire superiority and down they went as flat on the decks of the sloop as it was permitted by nature that they could be. This was partially protective, but it didn't stop the sloop and as it went by the head of Pier 12, the sentry stationed there gave another warning, followed by another bullet. That was the one which penetrated the gasoline tank and the person who owes his life to it now believes that this fluid is cheap at any price, no how it may be.

The sloop was seized and it is understood that the crew was permitted to go because it was their first offense, although it took them three days to pry loose their craft from the federal jaws.

### Luka's Captain Stopped

One of the most victims of the guard was Captain Emil Piltz of the schooner Luka, which is anchored in Kotten Row awaiting another cruise to the South Seas. He rowed ashore one night and was promptly nabbed by the sentry. He thereupon landed aggressively, not on the wharf, but on the sentry, and it became necessary for the officer of the day to inform him that the military only know one law and that is the one they have in writing. Captain Piltz later got written permission from the necessary authorities and so one will fire at him now until after midnight.

### Pilot Boat Fired On

Even government vessels are not exempt. It is reported that the pilot launch going down the harbor at four o'clock in the morning to land the pilot on a boat ready to go to sea was fired upon and the launch, for shelter behind a big vessel and put its lights out. It had neglected to get the essential pass.

The latest arrest in the harbor was the seizure of a rowboat of the Heanians with three young members of that club sporting themselves in it. This was Saturday evening at half-past six and no marine ever looked so big to Young America as the one who climbed into their boat and made them row over to Pier 6 under arrest. The naval automatic strapped to his hip looked like business, too, and the visions of the fate of German spies flitted across their minds. They were roundly scolded and permitted to go later, however.

The authorities state that they have had little trouble with orientals or others who might be expected to be weak on the instructions. Even two Hawaiian boys who wanted to cross the harbor produced the necessary passes. In almost every case where shots were fired a white man was the target.

Not left to select that task which he likes best, a course which would result in chaotic duplication of effort; but the services of all are directed by a selected group of men all working with a common result in view—the best qualified minds we can find for the purpose. This is true universal service. And, although we have heretofore ignored the symbol, our national appellation calls for this system and this name for it: U. S. Universal Service.

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## SKIPPER KNOWN HERE IS PRISONER

Captain Davis of Steamer Chinese Prince Held By Huns In Germany

Captain Davis, who brought the British steamer Chinese Prince to Honolulu two years ago on her first call here, is a prisoner of war in Germany. His latest command, the French Prince, was captured by the German raider Moeve on her second expedition on the Atlantic. It was a coincidence that the Prince, one of the Prince line, was the last vessel taken by the Moeve before she slipped back to Germany after her first raid, and that the French Prince was the last taken on second time out. Both were sunk at sea.

Captain Davis is one of the true gentlemen of the sea and is remembered by many on the waterfront as one of the "best fellows" that ever brought limelight into port. His acquaintance here hope that he is faring well.

### New Slide In Culebra Cut

This news was brought to Honolulu by Capt. C. W. Chambers of the Chinese Prince, which arrived from New York via Panama yesterday morning and sailed in the afternoon for Muro. The Chinese Prince departed from New York June 25. A small slide was reported in the Culebra Cut, but there was about thirty feet of water. No sail was sighted between Panama and Honolulu.

The Chinese Prince won't be called upon to pay all that enormous fine levied against her by the Manila customs authorities. It will be recalled that she was fined 1,000,000 pesos last year because she was forced by British authorities at Penang to surrender 204 packages of goods consigned from New York to Manila, under the pretext that they were for German firms in the Philippines. This fine, said by Captain Chambers, to have been the largest ever assessed, was reduced to twenty-five pesos a package, the aggregate still amounting to more than 50,000 pesos. Now it has been cut to twenty-five centavos a package, or an aggregate of about 1000 pesos. This is so bad, but the court costs were considerable and the Chinese Prince was held up for sixteen days.

### First For Bunkers For Weeks

The Chinese Prince was the first tramp that has called here for bunkers for several weeks. The coal shortage forced the Inter-Island to refuse to book vessels. There is more coal now the Columbia and Red Jacket having helped out with 6000 tons.

## HAWAII WHARVES IN EXCELLENT SHAPE

HILLO, July 26.—Returning from a tour of inspection of all the government wharves on Hawaii, A. C. Wheeler, agent for the public works department in Hilo, yesterday said that he found all wharves in fairly good condition. Some required painting, extensions and alterations, but they were of minor importance.

Mr. Wheeler said that the concrete wharf at Honouliuli was recently built at a cost of \$15,000 in its final shape and is a great improvement on the former structure.

With the exception of the Kona district the whole countryside is badly in need of rain, reports Mr. Wheeler. The roads are thick with dust, and the city of rain is being felt by homesteaders.

## CAN TOMATOES AND SAVE YOUR MONEY

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Select firm, well-formed tomatoes. Seal 1 1/2 minutes or until skins loosen. Dip quickly into and out of cold water. Peel and remove stems and cores. Pack directly into cans or hot jars. Press down with a tablespoon (add no water). Add a level teaspoonful of salt per quart. Put the rubber rings and caps of jars into position but do not tighten fully. Seal tin cans completely. Place the packed containers on a false bottom in a vessel of water sufficiently deep to cover them by one inch and allow to remain at a boiling temperature for 22 minutes when using hot water bath canners.

## BATTED BALL HITS NUSHIDA ON HEAD: HURT MAY BE FATAL

Nushida, the bright young pitching star of the McKinley team of the Intercollegiate League and Asahi team of the Pacific League, was injured at Hilo, Wednesday. The following from the Hilo Daily Tribune of Thursday tells of the accident:

"Nushida, the young boy wonder of the Japanese-American Baseball club, who is regarded as one of the best pitchers in the city, was struck on the head by a baseball yesterday afternoon at Moehoe Park. He was standing on the sidewalk watching a practice game when a Portuguese boy batted out a ball, which struck Nushida. The boy was taken to the Japanese hospital, where it was said late yesterday that he was in a serious condition and might not recover. It is feared that his skull is fractured in addition to concussion of the brain."

## SPORTS

Athletes Are the Favored As Aviators

Those Who Have Played Tennis, Basketball, Football and Baseball Are Best

### (By The Associated Press)

BERKELEY, California, July 13.—Athletes, including such men as have played games such as tennis, basketball, football and baseball, are among the very best material from which to pick the men who will make up the personnel of the American flying squadrons, according to B. M. Woods, dean of the School of Military Aeronautics at the University of California. They possess the essential qualification of a highly developed muscular coordination and quick judgment.

In speaking of the estimate of the requirements for acceptance of a man in the aviation section of the United States Army Dean Woods said:

"When Col. L. W. B. Rees, one of the men who has helped to make the Royal Flying Corps unit the wonderfully effective branch of the British Army it is, was flying over the German lines with an observer busily engaged in obtaining important photographs, he was attacked by an enemy airplane, instead of immediately attacking the opposing plane, as its pilot hoped that he would do, he continued his assigned task until the required photographs had been obtained, then turned upon his pursuer with a burst of machine gun fire, disabled his machine and sent him down. This incident is a good example showing the marvelous morale that can be developed in a group of men of the proper caliber. It is an account of the high personal requirements of the kind indicated above that the British have found it desirable to permit no man to fly who does not possess the qualifications of an officer. The American air pilot is to be fashioned after the British pilot in this respect; in other words, every American flyer will be an officer."

### Costa Nation \$25,000

"An officer is a man who is expected to give orders and display judgment at the same time. His responsibilities are great. For example, it takes six months to properly train a flying officer. His training and machine have cost the government about twenty-five thousand dollars when he gets to the firing line. Hence, a single error of judgment can cost his country the whole amount invested, in addition to his life and his value to the army to which he belongs. The two hundred men now in an important school of military aeronautics in the United States have thus a minimum destructive power of five million dollars. Lord Kitchener has said that one good air pilot is the equivalent of an army corps for effectiveness in the field. While this is perhaps not strictly true at the present time, the lack of judgment and character in the make-up of the pilots of a field army may render its work useless. When the word of a man in the air can direct the fire of many guns from assigned tasks to a target he considers sufficiently important, it is obvious that his judgment must be reliable if he is to hold his job."

### He Must Have Education

"In choosing a candidate for the air service, one is constantly faced to face with the problem of deciding whether the applicant has the possibilities of an officer; whether he will develop into a man who will turn to his country's account every blunder of the enemy with that rare judgment of the American man of business or engineer. The man who possesses these characteristics will usually be one who has given evidence of brain power. Consequently, an applicant for this service may expect to have his educational qualifications investigated."

"Normally, one between the ages of nineteen and twenty-five who has not completed high school will not possess the requisites of an officer. Consequently, selections are usually made from those who have completed high school and preferably some college work. Proper equivalents are accepted when they seem to indicate capacity on the part of the man."

"Physically, weight, hearing, lungs, heart and nerves are essential. It is particularly necessary that muscular co-ordination be exhibited. On this account men who have played games such as tennis, basketball, football and baseball, which require highly developed muscular co-ordination and quick judgment, are peculiarly adapted to undertake the work of the aviation section."

## FIREMEN TO RECEIVE INCREASES IN WAGES

(By The Associated Press)

MEXICO CITY, July 15.—The reorganization of the fire department of Mexico City is now under way along lines suggested by Commander Blanquiel, head of the corps. At present the firemen receive \$1.50, Mexican money a day, but Commander Blanquiel proposes that they be divided into three classes, according to length of service and merit, which will receive respectively \$1.75, \$2 and \$2.50 a day. There are now 106 men in the department, with eight engines and much other modern equipment.

## Giants Annex Closing Game With Chicago

Philadelphia Evens Series With Cincinnati: Cards Lose To the Boston Braves

The New York Giants won back some of their lost ground yesterday by beating Chicago in the last of the series, 6 to 5, while both the St. Louis Cardinals and Cincinnati Reds were losing, the Cards to Boston, 1 to 3, and the Reds to Philadelphia, 0 to 1. The Giants and Cubs split at two games each, as did the Phils and Reds, whereas the Cards won three of four from Boston yesterday's defeat being the first for them. They gained one game on New York, Cincinnati and Philadelphia, but with this exception, the series were inconclusive and the end finds the temporarily where they started.

### NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	53	29	.645
St. Louis	50	31	.617
Cincinnati	44	43	.506
Philadelphia	44	38	.538
Chicago	40	48	.457
Brooklyn	42	46	.477
Boston	32	56	.363
Pittsburgh	30	61	.329

### AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Chicago	50	35	.590
Boston	50	35	.590
Detroit	49	43	.529
Cleveland	47	47	.500
New York	47	44	.516
Washington	44	54	.446
Philadelphia	44	54	.446
St. Louis	34	59	.363

### YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

National League  
At St. Louis—Boston 3, St. Louis 1.  
At Cincinnati—Philadelphia 1, Cincinnati 0.  
American League  
At Chicago—New York 6, Chicago 5.  
At Washington—Washington 9, Cleveland 5.

### ANGELS CONQUER PORTLAND AGAIN

Take Two Double-headers In Two Days and Crawl Up On Seals

### COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Pct.
San Francisco	48	40	.541
Los Angeles	42	52	.444
Oakland	35	61	.363
Portland	32	50	.390
Vernon	30	57	.345

Everyone who got enthusiastic at the playing of the Portland Beavers of the Coast League a short time back should buy for the house and then go jump in Kilauea. The Beavers lost four games in two days, which is about all that could be expected of any team. They lost to Los Angeles Saturday, 5 to 6. Another game Saturday, the second of which was delayed, was against Portland, 4 to 5; and yesterday Los Angeles won two more, 7 to 2 and 14 to 7. All that Portland exists for, seemingly, is to beat San Francisco so that the Angels can crawl up. The Angels won six of seven from the Beavers and are only four and one-half games behind the Seals.

San Francisco split a double-header with Oakland. The Seals won five of seven and lost one game of their lead to the Angels in the weeks' series. Salt Lake slipped away back by dropping a double-header to Vernon (imagine it!), and the Bees aren't very much ahead even of Portland and Oakland. The Tigers won five of seven, Oakland, by the way, took fourth place from Portland.

### YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

No games are scheduled for today.  
At Los Angeles—Los Angeles 7, Portland 2; Los Angeles 14, Portland 7; Saturday's second game (delayed).  
At Salt Lake—Vernon 4, Salt Lake 3; Vernon 7, Salt Lake 2.  
At Oakland—Oakland 2, San Francisco 1; San Francisco 5, Oakland 4.

## CHANDLER BERTHS AT KUHIO WHARF

The Hilo Daily Tribune of July 24 had this to say of the berthing of the tank ship A. A. Chandler at Kuhio wharf, Hilo.

"The arrival in Hilo of the Associated Oil tanker J. A. Chandler completely upsets all former statements regarding the unsuitability of the Kuhio wharf for berthing sea-going vessels. Completing her loading in Honolulu, the vessel reached port yesterday morning at nine o'clock and is now taking in a full cargo of molasses for San Francisco."

### Asked his opinion of the wharf

yesterday afternoon, Chief Mate Rees said he had no fault to find with it. "The entrance was easy to negotiate," he stated, "and we had no difficulty whatever in getting alongside. In my opinion it is just as simple to berth here as it is in Honolulu or elsewhere."

### Lot Better Than Many

"During our voyages we call at many ports, and this wharf is a whole lot better than many other places we have been in. There seems to be plenty of water, and no current troubles were experienced in berthing."

### The J. A. Chandler is a tank steamer

of 5000 tons, and is slightly more than 350 feet long. She is expected to leave for San Francisco Thursday afternoon."

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